

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please amend paragraph [0061] on page 26, as follows:**

The contact determination section 21 derives a height  $H_B$  from the ground to the bottom of the obstacle B, and compares the height  $H_B$  with a height  $H_A$  of the vehicle A (hereinafter, referred to as vehicle height data) stored in the data accumulating section 16 to be described below. Then, the contact determination section 21 determines whether the vehicle A can pass under the obstacle B, and generates a determination result J. In the present embodiment, when the height  $H_B$  is larger than the vehicle height data  $H_A$ , the contact determination section ~~21~~ 16 determines that the vehicle A can pass through. In this case, the determination result J is “J<sub>T</sub>”. On the other hand, when the height  $H_B$  is not larger than the vehicle height data  $H_A$ , the determination result J is “J<sub>F</sub>”.

**Please amend paragraph [0062] on page 26, as follows:**

The above contact determination section ~~21~~ 16 also typically includes a combination of the CPU, the ROM, and the RAM.

**Please amend paragraph [0064] on page 27, as follows:**

After step S11, the contact determination section 21 derives the height  $H_B$  from the ground to the bottom of the obstacle B shown in FIG. 14. The height  $H_B$  is obtained by substituting a distance C and an elevation angle  $\phi$ , which are both currently stored in the RAM, and a height h of an adjacent active sensor 111 (included in mounting position data) into  $H_B = h + D \cdot \sin \phi$ . Thereafter, the contact determination section ~~21~~ 16 compares the currently derived height  $H_B$  with the height data  $H_A$  of the vehicle A stored in the data accumulating section ~~16~~ 21. When the height  $H_B$  is larger, the contact determination section 16 determines that the vehicle A can pass under the obstacle B, and stores “J<sub>T</sub>” in the RAM as the determination result J. On the other hand, when the height  $H_B$  is not larger, “J<sub>F</sub>” is stored in the RAM as the determination result J (step S21).

**Please amend paragraph [0070] on page 29, as follows:**

The contact determination section 32 derives a predicted trajectory through which the vehicle A is intended to move based on the detected result outputted from the steering

angle sensor 31. Furthermore, the contact determination section 32 determines whether an obstacle B exists along the derived predicted trajectory based on a distance C and direction D, both stored in the RAM, between the vehicle A and the obstacle B.

Thereafter, the contact determination section 32 generates a determination result K. In the present embodiment, when the obstacle B exists along the predicted trajectory, the contact determination section 32 stores “K<sub>T</sub>” in the RAM as the determination result ~~J~~ K; and when no obstacle B exists along the predicted trajectory, “K<sub>T</sub>” is stored in the RAM as the determination result K.

**Please amend paragraph [0075] on page 30, as follows:**

The aforementioned determination is performed based on whether a contact is likely to occur such that a driver can use the vehicle surrounding display device 1b in a situation, for example, where a vehicle is parked into a parking space, thus making it possible to provide the vehicle surrounding display device 1b ~~1a~~ having better usability.